

The Times-Democrat.

VOL. XII, NO. 120.

LIMA, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896.

PRICE THREE CENTS

RELIEF FOR ARMENIA.

All England Will Give Is Alleged Sympathy

THAT IS GRUDGINGLY GIVEN.

Full Denunciation of Turkey, but Curzon Refused to Join in That. Lord Salisbury Would Not Join. Lord Russell in the Matter.

LONDON, March 4.—In the house of commons Mr. Samuel Smith (Liberal), member for Flintshire and president of the Patriotic Society, offered a resolution of sympathy with the Armenians. In doing so Mr. Smith said he hoped that Great Britain would continue her efforts in behalf of the Armenians. Mr. Smith also denounced Turkey, claiming that the Turks were guilty of a policy of barbarism and suggested that Russia be given a part of the Mediterranean, and thus terminate the rivalry between Great Britain and Russia in this connection. He also suggested that Russia be asked to occupy Armenia, and thought that France and Russia should be approached with the object of arranging a division of Turkey claiming that such a policy would unite the six great powers in Europe and Africa. Sir Philip Ashurst, Bart., M.P., seconded the motion. Others who spoke on the resolution were Mr. George N. Curzon, under secretary for the foreign office, who replied. He said that the government was willing to accept the resolution, but that the house must not suppose that the government could ameliorate the condition of the Armenians by force of arms. The question, he said, was not the question of power, but of all, and each must be the best judge of its own policy. Hence the consent was not so effective as could be wished. This was not the fault of England.

It had been suggested that Russia should occupy Armenia. But he said he could inform the house that the Armenians did not want to be transferred to Russia, and that the latter were averse to assuming this control. The result of this resolution, he pointed out, had not stated whose part it was to be played, and he was not in a position to say to whom it was to be played. The government was doing its best to help Armenia, and would not abandon its efforts.

Professor James Bryce, who occupied the position of president of the Council of the late liberal ministry, declared that Russia had not been asked to take the government of the Armenians, and that she would object to individual intervention in Armenia.

Mr. Smith's resolution was then carried by a vast majority.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

In the Senate.
WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate today passed the bill for the relief of the Armenians by a vote of 74 to 23. The bill was introduced by Mr. Smith and was supported by a large number of members. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate the condition of the Armenians and to report to the Senate. The bill also provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate the condition of the Armenians and to report to the Senate. The bill also provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate the condition of the Armenians and to report to the Senate.

GROVER CLEVELAND PRESIDED.

The President Takes a Prominent Part in a Missionary Meeting.

NEW YORK, March 4.—One of the most important meetings held in recent years in favor of the human mission movement of the Presbyterian church was that which took place in Carnegie music hall last night. The importance of the occasion was emphasized by the appearance as presiding officer of the meeting of President Cleveland. Every available spot in the hall was crowded, and an overflow meeting was held in the lower hall.

PLAYED A HIGH HAND.

Stupendous Swindling Operations in Pittsburgh.

NO PARTIALITY WAS SHOWN.

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TO SUIT ALL CREEDS.

CHICAGO ACHIEVES A BIBLICAL WONDER FOR ALL RELIGIONS.

So Treated That It Offends Neither Christian, Jew Nor Mohammedan—Agnostics With Faint Notions of It From Which to Argue Against Teaching Superstition.

After years of agitation and study an eclectic Bible for the public schools of Chicago has been prepared and will soon be submitted to the educational board for approval. Twenty-two years ago the custom of opening the daily exercises in school by reading selections from the Bible was discontinued, and ever since then the matter of preparing a Bible which should meet with the approval of Christian, Jew, Mohammedan, Buddhist and agnostic has been made a matter of serious importance. The volume has at last been completed, and the proof sheets show what the result is.

The Bible or little reader, as it is called, is made up from the version recognized by English law when applied to the Bible are made. In its arrangement it is graded to suit the mental development of the pupil, the first selections being adapted to the requirements of the lower grammar school grades and the latter part of the book to more mature minds.

Over each selection is a headline in a measure explaining the meaning of what follows. The first selection appears under the heading "The Two Great Commandments" and consists of the thirtieth and thirty-first verses of the twelfth chapter of Mark: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength; this is the first commandment. And the second is like—namely, this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these."

"You children blessed" is the title of an excerpt from the tenth chapter of Mark, in which occurs that much used text, "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

The Epistles and Proverbs are extensively drawn on throughout the book, especially the first part. One of the most striking comparisons from those sources is "Morning and Evening Meditations." Then follow selections from Proverbs. Under the heading "The Universal Prayer" is given the Lord's Prayer set to music, which is followed by the twenty-third psalm.

"A Contrite" is the title of selections from Ecclesiastes and part of the first psalm. Short, terse precepts from the Psalms are given under the heading "Depart From Evil and Do Good." Words of cheer are set forth in the "Consolations of Religion are most admirably selected, and the "Words of Banishment" and an opinion of "Gratitude" are set forth in quotations from the Psalms and the prophecies of Isaiah. The Ten Commandments are given in full, and the beatitudes are given under the heading "The Blessed."

The story of Joseph is given in strict accordance with the text, but appears after the fashion of a serial story. The true object of the book is tersely set forth in a quotation from Isaiah, which, it is claimed, explains exactly what the publishers and compilers of the book aim to do. It is in these words:

"For precepts must be upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line, here a little and there a little, for with stumbling lips and another tongue will he speak to his people. The him he said, this is the best whereby to may come the weary to rest, and this is the refreshing, you they would not hear. But the word of the law unto him is present upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, here a little and there a little."

The volume sets forth the ancient laws for governing the conduct of people, which is shortly after followed by "the new law," as taken from Matthew 5, 17, 48. Job is used as a means to call attention to the beauty of nature, and various books of the Bible are drawn upon to illustrate the wisdom and sin of man's words. Love and wisdom are taught, as is also the personal responsibility for sin, and an effect is made to show just why "Christ, the Eternal Son," came to earth. Diligence in his work is advised, and Jeremiah is drawn upon to illustrate what a true national calamity is.

The entire work seems to be devoted to inculcating all the principles which tend to ennoble human nature and giving material, not superstitious, reasons for obeying the divine law. It is evidently hoped by the compilers to make the precepts of the Bible and other consistent therewith so much a matter of second nature that they will be employed in daily life much as are the rules of grammar and mathematics.

The publication of this volume is due to a suggestion of the late Professor David Swing, and the details of the work of compilation to the efforts of the Chicago Woman's Educational Union. A committee composed of representatives of Jews, Catholics, Protestants, Free Thinkers and others completed the work, which will make a volume of 200 pages of large, clear type. Advice and suggestions were freely asked, and the whole world may be said to have assisted in the work. The intention is to have the pupils repeat the words of the book over and over until they shall have committed them to memory.—New York Journal.

Honors to Minnie Hank.

Exceptional honors were paid to Minnie Hank during her recent stay at Roma. The holy father received her in special audience and gave her permission to be present at the private mass celebrated on New Year's day. A few days afterward the great sainted pope presented to her a costly gown of Italy, as the queen's own desire, and had the privilege of singing a few songs at the Quirinal.—New York Sun.

To Care For In Sickens and Death. The constitution and bylaws of a society of colored citizens of Dunfries, Va., has just been agreed upon. The first two articles read as follows:

"Article 1.—The name of this organization shall be the Ethiopian Benevolent Society.

"Article 2.—The object of this organization shall be to care for its members in sickness and in death."—New York World.

Better Than Talking About Them.

When the Reformation light becomes cheap enough, people who have aches and pains won't do a thing all day but sit and look inside themselves.—Archibald Glasgow.

In Whose Hands?

In spite of General Harrison's efforts to appear in the hands of himself, we shall have with interest to whatever Mrs. Dimmock has to say.—Detroit Tribune.

PREVENTED A DUEL.

Advice of a Wise Little Woman Accomplishes a Double Purpose.

There is a man in Washington who has a wife of the best type, but, like a good many husbands with that kind of wives, he doesn't always appreciate her at her true value.

Well, this husband had been insulted; outrageously insulted, as he thought, being a sensitive man of a fiery temper, and he was burning with a spirit of revenge.

He had thought to resort to violent measures in defense of his sacred honor, but a second sober thought came to him of his dependent wife and children, and for their sakes he had staid the avenging hand.

Again he had thought of appealing to the law, but that seemed almost cowardly to his high born spirit, and he set it aside as quite impossible.

All day the insult rankled in his bosom, and when the shades of evening had come and he wended his way homeward on an avenue car, he was in a condition of the most irremediable indignation.

He had some kind of a vague idea that a night of sleep might heal the wound of the insult, but, that failing, he knew that blood alone could make atonement.

As he neared home, thinking every second of what he would, could or must do, he happened to think of his wife, and it dawned upon him like a sunburst that she was a woman of spirit and judgment, and that she might be able to help him in his sore difficulty and suggest a soothing balm to his hurt honor.

With this new thought urging him on, he hastened into her presence as soon as he hopped off the car and kissed her.

He did this, thinking possibly that by this time tomorrow evening he would be beyond the power of escalation.

Naturally, this unusual demonstration surprised the good woman.

They had been married 15 years.

"Why, Harry," she exclaimed, "what is the matter with you? You seem strangely excited."

It was a minute before he could control his voice sufficiently to use it for talking purposes.

"I am," he fairly snorted. "I have been insulted."

"How? Who did it?" And the wife's spirit rose.

"By a scoundrel who came into my office this morning. I have unused my wrath all day and now come to you for advice. What would you do if a man were to tell you to go to the devil?"

As he strode about the room he kicked over a table, two chairs and the cat.

"Why, Harry," she replied, after the impulsive manner of women, and with the utmost sincerity, "I wouldn't go."

Then he sat down and concluded that a good wife's advice was an anchor to windward in a husband's most tempestuous moments.—New York Telegram.

AMERICAN ECCENTRICITY.

Frenchmen Never Tire of Talking of Our Queer Fashions.

The French people never tire of relating anecdotes of the eccentricity and enormous wealth of Americans.

An American went into a hairdresser's shop in Paris recently and found a charming but poorly dressed girl engaged in negotiations with the proprietor. She was offering to sell him her magnificent head of hair for three napoleons—the man would give her no more than one. At last the poor girl gave way with tears, and the barber was about to employ the fatal scissors when the American intervened and demanded the cause of the sad affair.

He found that the girl's parents, who formerly had been well off, were in the last extremity of poverty, and that she had determined to make so great a sacrifice in order to obtain them a little bread. The stranger drew out two bank notes and offered them to the girl, saying:

"Will you let me buy your hair?"

Without even looking at the notes, the girl at once said, "Yes."

The American delicately took a single hair, put it in his pocketbook—and fled.

Not till he had gone did she look at her bank notes, and found them to be of the value of \$100.—Elmira Telegram.

"To Hang Out."

The following is an early instance of the phrase:

And you his sad companions to whom Lent becomes more lenient by this accident. Hmoothor your waving flags no more hang out.

Play now no more at all; when round abouts Woe look and note the Atlas of your sphere, What comfort have we, thinking you to be there, And how can you delight in playing when such mourning see afflicteth other men?

This quotation is from an anonymous elegy on the death of Richard Bagehot, the actor, who died 1820. See Collier's "Annals of the Stage," volume 1, page 481.—Notes and Queries.

Cheap at the Price.

"I paid a dollar and a half for this seat," said the angry plebeian in the front row, "and I didn't come here merely to listen to your chatter."

"My dear fellow," snarled responded Cholmondeley from the box, "these are persons who have gone to the expense of thousands and still were unable to get within hearing distance of any of our set."

You have a bargain.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Common Error.

One of the very funniest mistakes that nine-tenths of the members of congress make, neither house being excepted, is to continually speak of a woman who has lost her husband as a "widow woman." Even Mr. Barrett used this term.—Washington Star.

The swallow, in preparing its nest, drives its tunnel first upward and then downward, in order that the nest may be properly drained.

A flowering plant is said to abstract from the soil 200 times its own weight of water.

The Wickedness of sleeping.

That idea was also dominant in religious activity 60 years ago, and some times assumed forms which, if not ridiculous, were at least quaint. It was for instance, held to be wrong for not, as the aged to sit in easy chairs, but, as if now vainly imagined, from any ignorant idea as to the injury done to the figure, but because "falling" betrayed a blameworthy tendency to ease and self-indulgence. That was the origin also of the extraordinary prejudice against taking any extra sleep. The old knew well that sleep, when sleep is not needed, is to the young the most wearisome of all obstacles; nevertheless they believed that to wish to sleep more than a strictly regulated time, which, according to modern hygienists, was too short, was a mark of English self-indulgence, and it was wisely, therefore, with moral regulation.

Early rising was extravagantly praised, not because it lengthened the day, for the early risers went to bed early, but because it was disagreeable, and some curious rules of diet—for example, abstinence from sugar—were advocated in part upon the same principle. We have known girls cut off their curls avowedly because they were proud of them, and men go about in shabby clothes because, as they averred and believed, it was well by diminishing comfort to promote serious reflection.—London Spectator.

Kandiyo's Premature Celebration.

When the late W. R. Marshall was governor of Minnesota, a strong effort was made to move the state capital to the capital lands in Kandiyo. It became an issue before the public in the election of members to the legislature, and as soon as the legislature convened a bill was introduced. A fierce fight followed, resulting in the passage of the measure through both houses. It was placed on Governor Marshall's desk for signature. The residents of Kandiyo became wild over the success of the bill, and before the governor had affixed his signature they came down to St. Paul, engaged 8 or 12 oxen, attached them all to a wagon on which was placed a miniature design of the old capital, under which was emblazoned in large letters, "To Kandiyo County." This vehicle was drawn through Wabasha and Third streets, St. Paul, and while the people did not like it, they remained quiet until the governor had acted on the bill. In a few hours after the display the governor vetoed the measure. The Kandiyo boosters did not have two-thirds of the legislature, and it was impossible to pass the bill over the veto. St. Paul's celebration followed.—Minneapolis Journal.

Wilson and the Expert.

A good gold dust story is told on George Wilson, who owned the famous Paris mine in Park county, Mont. Wilson was visited by some Englishmen one day, among whom was an expert of the English pattern—one who knew all about mines and a great deal about everything else, in his own opinion. They wanted to see some of Wilson's gold, and he handed out some very fine colors for their edification.

"But that isn't gold," pronounced the youthful expert, after a critical examination. "Me dear fellow, I am a graduate of the English School of Mines, and I know gold when I see it, you know. That is iron."

Wilson didn't say much. He just leaned over and took the alleged expert confidently by the shoulder. "Mebbe it isn't," he said, "but don't you go and give it away to these fellows down at the Denver mine, for I have been selling this stuff to them for gold all along."—Butte Mountain.

A Story of John Bright.

Concerning the late Mr. John Bright's extensive acquaintance with poultry many stories have been told. Sir William Gossett, principal of Aberdeen university, in a lecture on "Poetic Ideals of Education," which he has published, tells another. When Sir William escorted the great orator through the great halls of the university and showed him the famous portrait of Beattie by Reynolds, he mentioned this connection with Byron. Bright stood a moment in silent enchantment, gazed on the beautiful figure of the Genius of Truth, then rolled off the opening stanza of Lord Byron's dedication to "Imbue":

Not in three times where I have late been straying, Though legend there hath long been matchless deemed—

without a falter or a flaw.—Westminster Gazette.

What We Have Now.

"We have no great murder trials now," he said as he threw down the newspaper.

"Why, John, there have been a whole lot of them in the last year," she protested.

"You're mistaken, my dear," he asserted. "We have had a lot of minor murder trials, but no great ones. There have been some very sensational murders."

"And the murderers have been tried," she interrupted.

"True," he admitted, "they have been tried—for insanity, not for murder. I didn't say that we had not had any great insanity trials, you know."—Chicago Post.

The Largest Pumping Engine.

The largest pumping engine ever made in the United States was placed at the Philadelphia waterworks in 1892. It is 31 feet high and occupies a floor space 30 by 10 feet. The total weight of this giant machine is 475 tons, without the base plate and foundation strips, and it pumps 20,000,000 gallons of water every 24 hours.

The first modern exhibition of the holy cot of Traves took place in the year 1814, and during the year 900,000 people viewed the relic.

The common mouse is provided with a rope which may be attached to a stone or twig to hold the animal in position against the current.

LOGGING CYPRESS.

A PECULIAR LUMBER INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN SWAMPS.

Negroes Who Circle and Fell Trees While Standing Waist Deep in Water—Log Trolleys Operated by Powerful Engines Set Up in Pullboats.

Cypress lumber has not made much progress in the markets of this city, but it is difficult to convince a southerner that it is not the coming wood for both interior and exterior construction, and its constantly increasing popularity in the southern states has led to enormous investments in cypress swamp land, logging machinery and mills for working up the logs into planks, moldings, shingles and other building material.

Cypress logging is an amphibious sort of a business. The best of the trees grow in so-called swamps, which are often merely forests through which the living water courses toward the sea in a thousand channels. It is seldom found on stagnant swamp land, and the best timber grows where clear running water circulates round the roots of the giant trees. There are hundreds of such places in Florida and Louisiana.

Live cypress timber is so heavy that it sinks if felled when green, and consequently the lumbermen have to work from eight months to a year in advance of the cutting to prepare the timber by grilling the trees and thus preventing the circulation of the sap. Thousands of trees are killed thus far in advance of the felling. Grilling is both arduous and dangerous work. It is done by negro choppers who stand often waist deep in water in the bums of the dreaded moccasin snake, the alligator and the wildcat, to say nothing of the swarms of mosquitoes and other equally pestiferous insects. The negroes endure all the hardships for \$1 a day.

On the picturesque Ocklawaha river, in Florida, one phase of the cypress lumber industry is seen to the best advantage. This wonderful river is fed by clear, cold springs of tremendous volume, and it winds for many miles through endless acres of moss draped cypress trees. It has hundreds of loops, or branches, which leave it at one point only to return to it at another, between its source and its junction with the St. Johns.

Between the main river and the branches, which are all more or less navigable, is flooded forest land through which the water slowly circulates to the depth of 2 or 3 and sometimes 4 or 5 feet. It is in these flooded tracts that the cypress trees grow to perfection. One company, with headquarters at Palatka and an office at Boston, controls the lumbering on this river. The company bought 800,000 acres of cypress land for 60 cents to \$2 an acre, and several years ago engaged a number of sturdy loggers from Saginaw, Mich., to take charge of the work. It was all new to the Michigan loggers, but they took hold with aptness and quickly broke in the negroes to the work. Soon the dark recesses of the Ocklawaha swamp resounded with the blows of the ax, the shouts of men, and the crashing of the old giants as they broke through the branches of their neighbors and fell with a prodigious splash into the waters of the swamp. Then there all could be heard the rattling, jerking and clanking of the novel logging machinery as it snaked the huge logs from the recesses of the swamp to the river's stream upon which they were rafted to the big river.

A logging camp in this swamp consists of a hunkboat with a kitchen attached and a pullboat. The pullboat contains a powerful hoisting engine, and is secured with its square hawse to the bank against a tall and sturdy cypress tree, denuded of branches and decorated with a band of red cloth near the top. Stretching away from an elevated point upon this tree to another similar point a quarter of a mile back in the swamp is a taut steel cable, from which depends a trolley or carrier attached to an endless steel cable, which winds and unwinds upon the spool of the engine.

Attached to the trolley is a huge pair of sharp pronged tongs capable of spanning a log 5 feet in diameter. Leading away from the boat is a well marked line traversed by the trolley. Trees are cleared away on each side of the cable to the full extent of its grasp, and the line terminates only where the end of the trolley line stands. This point reached, the cable is taken down and another line soon radiates from the pullboat. When five or six lines have been made, the tract has been pretty well cleared of serviceable trees, and the boat and clamp are moved to a new point.

When a cypress is felled in one of these lanes, it is coaxed out in lengths of 12 to 16 feet, and the jaws of the grapple catch a log of clam grip the end lying toward the boat. A whoop from the foreman of the gang notifies the engineer, who blows his whistle and starts the engine. As the conveyor cable tightens, the forward end of the log rises clear of the water and stumps and the other end trails through the water, sending up fountains of spray as it roars over logs and stumps and splashes in the open pools. Sometimes a venturing negro straddles the log, and, clinging to the chain or grapple, rides out to the head-boat to get down or grind an ax. It is a wild ride, and appears far more thrilling than the spectacle of a tenderfoot upon a lurching broncho.

This, however, is only one of the numerous cypress industries in Florida, and there are many more of the same kind in Louisiana and Alabama, where living water courses penetrate the cypress swamps. Where there is not good water-way in Louisiana an even more costly plant is used frequently. A sawmill is placed at the edge of a cypress swamp and from the slabs and sawdust of the nearby trees a railroad bed is built out into the swamp, and the place of the pullboat is taken by a heavy trolley car, connected to nearby trees with guy ropes, and having on board a powerful pulling engine.—New York Sun.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Instances in Which It Has Been Used to the Delight of Message Senders.

A good many stories are told of the strange uses of the long distance telephone. The day the line was opened to Merrill, Wis., a Chicago man, hunting in the northern woods, came into town and learned of the innovation. He went into one of the "sound-proof" booths and had himself put into communication with his family. As they had a telephone in the house, the task was a small one. He chatted with his wife, told her a fish story at which she might smile without embarrassing him, since he could not see the signs of incredulity; talked with his boy and girl, and then called for Gyp.

Gyp was a setter, a great family pet, which had been left behind because of an accident which rendered it lame. Gyp was called to the telephone, and he stood on a chair, his fore feet on the transmitter to his ear.

"Hello, Gyp!" called the master from Merrill. And the dog in Chicago pricked up his ears and whined. The master whistled cheerily, and the setter barked directly into the receiver. He knew his master's voice and the whistle as well, and the master cheered him by ready laughter at the prompt and eager reply.

It was worth the \$2.50 it cost.

A lady living near Indianapolis, who had for more than a year been in delicate health, was taken to Chicago early last winter, where she received surgical treatment in a hospital. It was impossible to take her home for the Christmas celebration, although she had recovered so much that she could walk readily all over the hospital. She had three beautiful children at home, and the father prepared a Christmas tree, just as he had formerly done, only he added a feature which had never been found there before. He had the electricians come in on the afternoon before Christmas and put his residence telephone in the tree, where it was concealed with pine needles and tinsel. He arranged with the long distance people, and at a certain moment in the evening, when the children, bubbling over with joy at their presents, still felt a sadness at the absence of their mother, he clapped the receiver to the ear of his youngest child, and the gentle voice of mamma came over the wire.

It was their most precious Christmas present.—Tacoma Ledger.

In Santiago.

Santiago is the ancient capital of Cuba. It stands on a sloping ground at the head of a magnificent lake locked harbor, and all around, in an amphitheater are mountains and forests—a lovely place, but a fatal one for the Spanish soldiers. The town itself is a whitened spot. The streets are narrow, and the place filthy beyond all words; the heat is only varied by tropical showers, which fall every afternoon through the summer and autumn months—rain so heavy that in a very few minutes the streets flowing down to the bay are like muddy mountain streams, carrying with them all kinds of refuse and rubbish. Everywhere the yellow fever is abroad, but it is particularly deadly among the Spanish troops. How many die is never made known; the dead are carried away and buried by night, and in one hospital a hole was cut in the wall facing the burial ground, that the soldiers outside might not see the nightly processions. The Spanish soldiers stalk about the streets in their dirty white linen uniforms and big straw hats, looking pale and thin; they are badly fed, and suffer every kind of privation. Boys for the most part under 20, they are unaccustomed to the climate, and by exposure are made unfit to battle with it.—Contemporary Review.

Sad End of a Bad Boy.

Our early stories are mostly as interesting as our first poems. I have only one specimen quotable just now, but it is a gem. It was written by a little girl—of 8, I believe—and was a highly moral tale of a little boy whose fault was greediness, and who overate himself at a Christmas party. The consequence and punishment of this piece of debauchery was a severe attack of scurvy fever on the following day, and he rapidly became worse. The sequel is told in dialogue form:

Mamma—Arthur, you are very ill.

Arthur—Yes, mamma.

Mamma—Arthur, do you know you are going to die?

Arthur—Yes, mamma.

Mamma—Arthur, do you not think you had better say a pray?

But he had not time to do it.

Surely there is an antique, even

Æschylean, simplicity about this method

of hanging in the catastrophe which

most of us would do well to heed.—

London Speaker.

Juvenile Logic.

School children who air their newly acquired knowledge before their younger brothers and sisters at home sometimes meet more than their match.

Such a pupil, a little girl, was talking learnedly to her brother.

"My teacher says that robber trees grow wild in Florida," she announced.

"Space they do," answered the ever impossible youngster. "Nobody ever thinks of robbers until it rains, and then it's too wet to go into the woods."

—Good News.

Some Talked to Guess By.

A lady walked into a Boston book store in search of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' "Daughters in Paradise." But when she asked for "Snugglers in Heaven," a Boston Transcript.

If the molasses and butter to be used in ginger bread be heated together to about the boiling point before being stirred in with the other ingredients, the cake will be improved.

Kentucky's factories employ 65,579 hands, and cost annually a product valued at \$126,719,857.



Anxious Friends

Thought I had consumption, as my father and three sisters died from that dreaded disease. I had lung chills, unable to work, all run down and reduced to flesh. My husband induced me to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and I am glad to say I am cured by its use and restored to my former strength. I cannot praise it enough. Mrs. Anna Sawyer, Box 872, London, Ohio.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. 25c. per box.

Ornamenting

It recently occurred to Tiffany & Co., the New York jewellers, to ornament a bicycle elaborately with gold, silver, and precious stones, believing that some wealthy customer would esteem so handsome a mount. They preferred to pay \$100 each for

Columbia Bicycles

For their purpose to using any other make of wheel. There must be no question of quality in a bicycle selected for such ornamentation. Therefore they chose Columbias

STANDARD OF THE WORLD Unequalled, Unapproached.

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles sent if you call upon any Columbia Agent, by mail from us for two 3-cent stamps.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO. Firearms and General Offices, Hartford, Conn. Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity let us know.

Sweetheart of "Robin Adair."

"Robin Adair" was written by Lady Caroline Koppel, the daughter of the Earl of Albemarle. Robin was a real character, a young Irish doctor who had been forced by a scandalous adventure to leave Ireland and seek his fortune in England. Chance threw a rich patient in his way, a lady of quality, and at her house he met Lady Caroline, and the result was a case of love at first sight on both sides. Her parents objected and sent her away, and during her absence she produced the song

The unworldly goes to sleep with the sun and remains quiescent until sunrise

Perhaps "The Bird."

Deposited at statutory duty produced in the Bowery and earned the title of "de pench." What title will the next edition confer upon Mr. Platt for slugging for them?—Cuba Observer.

Ninety Per Cent.

of all the people used to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season to prevent that run-down and debilitated condition which invites disease. The money invested in half a dozen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will come back in large returns in the health and vigor of body and strength of nerves.

Hood's Pills are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. Cure all liver ills. 25c.

That is Evidence.

"I think that Macco must have been a pugilist in days gone by," remarked the major.

"What makes you think that?" asked the judge.

"See how skillfully he avoids a battle."



A LOOK

At our stock
Will cost you
Nothing.
Not to look
This week
Will cost you
The Chance
Of the Season.
The Chain of
Low Prices
For Every Article
In Our Store
Makes Buying
Now a Pleasure
For Lean Purses.

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THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every household in Allen county. The Lima Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing list attests its superiority over all competitors.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN H. BERRYMAN as a candidate for member of Congress, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention of the Fourth Ohio district.

COUNTY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of CHRISTOPHER LOOTH, of Spencer township, as a candidate for Commissioner of Allen county, subject to the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of U. M. SHAPPEL as a candidate for Commissioner of Allen county, subject to the Democratic county convention.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

We are hereby authorized to announce the name of U. M. SHAPPEL as a candidate for Clerk of the Court, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

PROBATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce the name of THEODORE T. BOBB as a candidate for

nomination for Probate Judge—second term—subject to decision of the Democratic county convention.

FOR PROBATE ATTORNEY.

You are hereby authorized to announce the name of J. O. HENDERSON as a candidate for Probate Attorney—second term—subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

You are hereby authorized to announce the name of ABRAHAM HARKINS as a candidate for Recorder—second term—subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

You are hereby authorized to announce the name of PHILIP WALTHER as a candidate for Auditor—second term—subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

CITY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements for all municipal offices will be published in this column for \$2.00, which amount must accompany the order.

FOR MAYOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of DR. S. A. KATZ as a candidate for Mayor of Lima, subject to the decision of the Democracy of this city at their primary election.

FOR CITY SOLICITOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of CHARLES H. ADKINS for City Solicitor, subject to the Democratic primary.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEE.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. S. KARN as a candidate for Water Works Trustee, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary convention.

FOR CITY CIVIL ENGINEER.

We are requested by a number of persons to announce the name of J. O. CRONLEY as a candidate for City Civil Engineer, subject to the Democratic primary.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of T. W. JOHNS as a candidate for Street Commissioner, subject to the Democratic city primary convention.

FOR COUNCILMAN.

We are requested to announce the name of JOHN GRUBBINE as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth ward, subject to the Democratic City Primary.

WASSY TAX PAYERS.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. W. HARMON as a Democratic candidate for nomination for member of council from the Second ward, subject to the decision of the Democracy of this city at their primary election.

To the Editor Times-Democrat: You are requested to announce the name of FRANK S. DIETRICH as a candidate for nomination as Councilman from the Second Ward, subject to the Democratic primary. By request of many taxpayers. J. B. JACKMAN, ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN HUGHES as a candidate for Assessor in the First ward, Lima, subject to the decision of the Democracy of the ward at their primary.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Allen county are requested to meet in delegate convention at Assembly room of Court House on Tuesday, April 11, 1896, at ten o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing delegates to the following county offices, to be elected next November: Probate Judge, Clerk of the Court, Auditor, Recorder, County Commissioner, Inferior Judiciary and Prosecuting Attorney.

The basis of representation in the County Convention will be one delegate for every twenty-five voters or fraction over thirteen cast for James E. Campbell at the November election in 1895, and the apportionment will be as follows:

Amanda township.....	4
Angels township, east precinct.....	4
Angels township, west precinct.....	4
Bath township.....	3
Berman township.....	3
Jackson township.....	3
Marion township.....	3
Delphos, first ward.....	3
Delphos, second ward.....	3
Monroe township.....	3
Lima, first ward, precinct A.....	3
Lima, first ward, precinct B.....	3
Lima, second ward, precinct A.....	3
Lima, second ward, precinct B.....	3
Lima, third ward, precinct A.....	3
Lima, third ward, precinct B.....	3
Lima, fourth ward, precinct A.....	3
Lima, fourth ward, precinct B.....	3
Lima, fifth ward, precinct A.....	3
Lima, fifth ward, precinct B.....	3
Lima, sixth ward, precinct A.....	3
Lima, sixth ward, precinct B.....	3
Lima, seventh ward, precinct A.....	3
Lima, seventh ward, precinct B.....	3
Lima, eighth ward, precinct A.....	3
Lima, eighth ward, precinct B.....	3
Richland township, Blanton precinct.....	3
Richland township, Beaver Dam precinct.....	3
Shawnee township.....	3
Spencer township.....	3
Sugar Creek township.....	3

The basis of representation in the Judicial and Congressional Conventions will be one delegate for every one hundred votes or fraction over fifty cast for James E. Campbell last November. Under this apportionment the representation of Allen county in these conventions will be as follows:

Amanda township.....	1
Angels township, east precinct.....	1
Angels township, west precinct.....	1
Bath township.....	1
Berman township.....	1
Jackson township.....	1
Marion township.....	1
Delphos, first ward.....	1
Delphos, second ward.....	1
Monroe township.....	1
Lima, first ward, precinct A.....	1
Lima, first ward, precinct B.....	1
Lima, second ward, precinct A.....	1
Lima, second ward, precinct B.....	1
Lima, third ward, precinct A.....	1
Lima, third ward, precinct B.....	1
Lima, fourth ward, precinct A.....	1
Lima, fourth ward, precinct B.....	1
Lima, fifth ward, precinct A.....	1
Lima, fifth ward, precinct B.....	1
Lima, sixth ward, precinct A.....	1
Lima, sixth ward, precinct B.....	1
Lima, seventh ward, precinct A.....	1
Lima, seventh ward, precinct B.....	1
Lima, eighth ward, precinct A.....	1
Lima, eighth ward, precinct B.....	1
Richland township, Blanton precinct.....	1
Richland township, Beaver Dam precinct.....	1
Shawnee township.....	1
Spencer township.....	1
Sugar Creek township.....	1

The Democratic voters of Allen county are requested to select their delegates to this convention at the time of holding their primary caucuses for the nomination of township or ward officers.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee of Allen county, Ohio.

W. J. O'CONNOR, Sec'y.

Things may so shape themselves that Spain will recognize "Uncle Sam" as a belligerent.

Judging from the runs reported for Feb. 25th, the Ohio and Indiana oil fields are not entirely exhausted.

The year is still young, but it promises great things. Among these are the acquiescence of Cuba, the election of a Democratic city ticket, and a Democratic president.

"He laughs best who laughs last," is the cry of Hail, Monitor & Co.

Detained in county convention, they carried the war to the fish pond, and there with energies revived they yesterday lifted the McKinley banner from the paved streets of Celina, and with it hurled that prince of grandstand players, Jim Hailhill, clear over to the other side of the mountains. This will end animosity until

the St. Louis convention, when it is dollars to doughnuts that the tables will be turned and the laugh put on the other side.

The revelation of Hunter's antiquated free silver declaration, and his immediate withdrawal from the senatorial race, has caused alarm to the McKinley groomers, lest in the very height of his boom, his one-time denunciation of silver be sprung on the public.

There seems to be an affinity between gambling and political devices in this city, if credit is to be given to the inside history of the pulling of the rooms over the Elk, Monday evening. The story goes, and reliable information would seem to verify it, that Stowell the complainant, who claimed that he had been beaten out of his money by gamblers in these rooms, first went to the mayor and chief of police, and asked these dignitaries to raid the place. The request was positively refused him, and he thereupon went to Justice Atmure, who honorably fulfilling his duties, immediately detailed a constable to perform the work asked of the city authorities. The constable set about obeying orders and proceeded to rub it in on the mayor by deputizing his chief to assist in the descent, through which a gambling outfit, as complete as ever flourished in the city, was brought to light. This little bit of local history will serve to give the public an idea of the municipal situation as construed by the present mayor, and at the same time convince him, that the policy of carrying water on both shoulders in a good priest, good devil style is not the policy that will win in the end, even though a political battle is just at hand.

DO NOT LOSE YOUR HEAD.

The announcement that a case of small pox exists in this city is unfortunate, but it is not entitled to the weight given it by many people, and also the press. With the advanced methods in the treatment of the disease, much of the horror and fatality is removed. In truth, there are scores of diseases to which flesh is heir, that are infinitely more dangerous, and for that reason a small pox scare is to be deplored. An example of the giving of a like situation undue prominence was witnessed in this city one year ago last fall. Correspondents of outside newspapers sent graphic, sensational and exaggerated accounts of the imaginary ravages of the disease among Lima people. The effect was an almost complete stagnation of business among local merchants; traveling men were kept away, and the hundreds in adjoining towns who came to Lima to transact their important affairs of life were driven elsewhere, and all this without cause other than false reports about the situation. It is therefore becoming of every citizen to go about his business confident that the disease, now confined to one case, will be killed in its incipency, through the application of proper precaution by the local Board of Health.

Probably the region of the world that is richest in natural resources is Central America. Coffee will grow in all the five states, but at present it is obtained chiefly from Guatemala, Costa Rica and El Salvador. Fortunes are made in a few years from raising coffee. Three-fourths of the bananas consumed in this country are produced in the isthmus region, although the banana industry is conducted as yet only in the crudest way. The climate is too hot for white men to work there to any great extent, but the Japanese can stand it. The British minister to Central America said in a late paper in The North American Review that, with \$5,000 capital, sober habits and a fair knowledge of the Spanish language, young men might go there and engage in either agriculture, commerce or mining with perfect assurance of success. Several young men might climb their resources and raise the money. Indeed, without any capital at all, men have frequently gone to such rich new countries as the Central American states and become wealthy in a short time.

Rev. Tatlock Passes Away. STAMFORD, Conn., March 1.—The Rev. William Tatlock, D. D., rector of St. John's Episcopal church, archbishop of Philadelphia and ex-secretary of the American house of bishops, died at the rectory here.

Paralytics Attend a Fire. UUCA, N. Y., March 4.—The Genesee flats, an immense tenement building, was destroyed by fire. Mrs. David Hughes was killed by falling from a fire escape and Mrs. John Wood is missing.

Lewis No Longer in Doubt. HINDON, O., March 4.—W. W. Lewis has been confirmed for the postmaster ship here.

CHURCH WAS CROWDED

Dr. Brown Was Ill and Not Able to Be Present.

MISS OVERMAN EXPLAINS.

After Stealing the Blackmailing Letters From Mrs. Tunnel She Forged Copies Which Were Changed to Suit the Occasion.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The wintry weather did not keep curious people away from the Brown trial and the Congregational church was crowded. Dr. Brown was ill and sent word that he could not be present. Miss Overman was present and was questioned for cross-examination. She was handed copies of the famous blackmailing letters which she wrote to Mrs. Tunnel, and pointed out wherein they differed from the originals.

She said the original letters had been destroyed after they had been stolen from Mrs. Tunnel. Miss Overman said all the parts of the letters which had reference to Dr. Brown or that were damaging to him had been put in by her for the purpose of blackmail, but that otherwise she had stuck closely to the original text in forging the letters.

It was pointed out to her that other parts of the letters were in a style leading up to the references to Brown, and she said that in some cases the spirit of the letters had been changed by her.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS.

Much Concerned as to the Result of the Recent Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Fruit growers are much concerned over the recent storm, which was general throughout the state. For the first time in 10 years snow fell in this city, while furies are reported from various points along the coast. The snow melted as rapidly as it fell in this city, but the storm created a much excitement as a blizzard would in the east, from the fact that a snowstorm is of such rare occurrence. Thus far it is not believed the frost crop has been materially injured, but much apprehension is felt as the trees are in blossom, and a frost at this time would do great damage.

SENATE URGED TO SUSTAIN VETO.

PHOENIX, A. T., March 4.—At a meeting of the Republican League executive committee strong resolutions were adopted petitioning the senate of the United States to sustain the president's veto of the Arizona land lease bill. It is alleged that the people of the territory are generally antagonistic to the measure despite Delegate Murphy's assertion to the contrary.

QUIETLY MARRIED.

Mrs. Clara M. Brice Becomes the Wife of Mr. Orville G. Wales.

A very pretty and quiet home wedding occurred this morning at half-past ten o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Clara M. Brice, No. 740 west Market street, the principals being Mrs. Brice and Mr. Orville G. Wales, of Chicago. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. J. Thomson, pastor of the Market Street Presbyterian church. The guests were limited to the relatives and a few immediate friends. An elegant wedding dinner was served at eleven o'clock, and at one o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Wales left over the O. & N. railroad for a trip through the South. At the conclusion of their trip they will return to Chicago, where Mr. Wales is engaged in the practice of law and in the investment brokerage business.

Mrs. Wales and her son, Mr. James Wales, of Toledo; Miss Myra Wales, a daughter of the groom; and Mrs. Irving Day, of Columbus Grove, were the guests from out of town who attended the wedding.

SAD DEATH.

Mrs. S. G. Hooker Died Suddenly Yesterday Afternoon.

Mrs. Ida, wife of L. E. & W. car inspector Samuel G. Hooker, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at 3:40 o'clock, at her home on Tanager avenue. Last Friday a bright little daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hooker and the mother improved continually until yesterday morning when she suddenly grew worse and her life could not be saved. Her death resulted from inflammation.

The deceased was 19 years of age and leaves a husband, a two-year old child and the infant daughter. The remains will be taken over the O. & N., leaving here at 8:15 o'clock tonight, to New Castle, Pa., the home of Mr. Hooker's parents, for burial. No services will be held here.

Police Court.

Wm. Heffner, John Fitzmaurice, Mike McGraw, Tom O'Neill and young Bruno, arrested for jumping on trains, were fined \$7.40 each. They secured the amounts and were released.

Geo. Collins, arrested with property in his possession, was sentenced to five days in the city prison for peddling without a license, in order that he may be held until the property may be identified.

A man named Pete Manning sold a pair of shoes last night, and was also arrested on suspicion, but was released when he proved that he had bought the shoes.

Wm. Broderick was fined \$9 for drunkenness.

Don't Forget

the supper at the Y. M. C. A. building, Wednesday, March 4th. 19 2t

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Continued from Eighth Page.

library be a free institution and that an endeavor be made to secure an issuance of bonds for the erection of a building and the purchase of books. He, however, favored any action that would give a library.

Mr. Sprague said he had no plans but thought that the bond idea would postpone any immediate start. One instrumentality is the right of school boards to assess one-tenth of one mill for a library fund. This would give about seven hundred dollars annually which would pay a librarian. He favored Prof. Boyer's idea in the appointment of men of influence and business ability to visit our citizens of wealth who have the interest of the town at heart and to endeavor to secure subscriptions. He felt that much in this way could be accomplished. He further suggested that public entertainments be given for the benefit of this fund. He desired to see it absolutely free and to see it start with some tangible means.

Rev. Ackerman, Mrs. Van Cleve, Messrs. Prophet and McHaffey favored Prof. Boyer's plans, as did also Prof. Miller who thought the key notes remains will be taken over the C. & E., leaving here at 9:15 o'clock to see the start made forthwith and that the taxation could be sought later. He suggested several ways of cheaply obtaining books.

Mr. McHaffey moved that Prof. Miller, Prof. Boyer, Mr. Sprague, Mrs. Vicary and Mrs. Van Cleve be appointed a committee to formulate definite plans and to submit them at the next meeting to be held next Tuesday evening at 4 o'clock.

CIVILIZATION

And Its Movements Discussed by the Philosophical Society.

An Interesting Paper Submitted by J. O. Lamison and Discussed by the Society.

The meeting of the Lima Philosophical Society held in the Board of Education room last night was attended by as large an audience as the seating capacity of the room could comfortably accommodate.

"Movements of Civilization" was the subject chosen, and attorney Jason G. Lamison was primus and Prof. C. O. Miller secundus in the discussion. The theme of Mr. Lamison's paper was "There is nothing new under the sun." He discussed the argument from a moral, religious, educational and scientific standpoint, and attempted to present as a fact that in science, art, religion and all other knowledge essential to civilization, the people of today are no further advanced than they were in ancient times. One clause in his paper, where he criticized the public educational system for clinging to and being made up daily of what he termed a superstition, handed down from generation to generation for nearly 2,000 years, brought upon him a storm of criticism from almost every speaker who followed in the discussion.

Prof. Miller, in taking up the discussion, said that there was but one point well taken by Mr. Lamison and that that point was one in reference to sanitation. Mr. Lamison had stated in his paper that the ventilating in the ancient temples of Egypt had been better than the average ventilating system of to-day, and in this Mr. Miller sustained his argument. The other arguments presented by Mr. Lamison were, however, most severely criticized by Prof. Miller, and especially the portion of the paper referring to the popular religion of to-day as a superstition. Prof. Miller's discussion was followed by remarks from M. L. Becker, R. C. Eastman, Rev. R. J. Thomson, Rev. Burkholder, J. P. Brotherton and others, all of whom presented very interesting arguments and new phases of argument. At the close, by way of explanation, Mr. Lamison stated that the purport of his paper had been misunderstood by the gentlemen who had discussed it, and claimed that while the people of today glorify in their civilization, his paper was intended to establish as a fact that civilization to-day, at its best, is not what it should be and that a philosopher 2,000 years hence will look back upon the people of this century as uncivilized. As an argument for his assertion that civilization is not what it should be, he cited his audience to the present corruption in politics.

Columbia shoe store open every evening from 6 to 8 to accommodate you.

FAUROT OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5th.

Nothing old but the same. Everybody's favorite funny show.

PECK'S

BAD BOY

12th Annual Tour. After supper grand social. This year better than ever. New attractions. Free y. Concessions. Graceland dancing. Pretty girls. An extraordinary singing company. Success breeds imitators. This is the original version. Reserved seats on sale at box office. Usual prices.

GRATIFYING RESULTS.

Interesting Experiments with the New Stomach Remedy. Not a Patent Medicine, but

A SAFE CURE

for all forms of Indigestion.

The results of recent investigation have established, beyond question, the great value of the new preparation for indigestion and stomach troubles; it is composed of the digestive acids, pepsin, bismuth, Golden Seal and similar stomachics, prepared in the form of 20 grain lozenges, pleasant to the taste, convenient to carry when traveling, harmless to the most delicate stomach, and probably the safest, most effectual cure yet discovered for indigestion, sour stomach, loss of appetite, nausea, sick headaches, palpitation of heart, and the many symptoms arising from imperfect digestion of food. They cure because they cause the food to be promptly and thoroughly digested before it has time to sour, ferment and poison the blood and nervous system.

Judge Frank Ives, of District Court of Crookston, Minn., says: "For some time I have used Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets with seeming great benefit, with few exceptions, I have not been so free from indigestion in twenty-five years."

Geo. W. Roosevelt, U. S. Consul at Brussels, Belgium: Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, safe, pleasant to take, convenient to carry, give keen appetite, perfect digestion.

Mr. W. D. Tomlin, Mechanical Engineer, Duluth, Minn.: "One box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets has done its work, and I am again gaining flesh and strength."

O. E. Ransom, Hustonville, Ky.: "I was distressed and annoyed for two years with throwing up food, often two or three times a day; had no certainty of retaining a meal if I ate one. Four boxes of the tablets from my druggist, have fully cured me. I find them pleasant to take, convenient to carry."

Rev. G. D. Brown, Mandovi, Wis.: "The effect of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is simply marvelous; a quite hearty dinner of broiled beef steak causes no distress since I began their use."

Over six thousand people in the state of Mich. alone in 1894 were cured of stomach troubles by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Full sized packages may be found at all druggists at 50c, or sent by mail on receipt of price from Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Grand Opening

OF NEW LAUNDRY.

132 W. High St. Opposite Post Office

Shirts.....To Dryers.....
Undershirt.....\$3 Cuffs (per pair).....

Best of work guaranteed. Work called and delivered in any part of the city.

LEONG SAM, 132 W. High St.

12-S.3m.

E. G. BURTON, M. D.

Office at 4 and A. Kendall block, over City Book Store.

Old phone office, No. 22; residence phone No. 39; No residence, 700 W. High street.

1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12

J. H. HUNTLEY, M. D.

Metropolitan Block.

Room 11.

Residence 27 North Elizabeth Street

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

FRIENDS' OATS

Cost More
To But
KILN
DRIED
As Cheap as Inferior Goods

MUSCATINE OAT MEAL CO.
MUSCATINE, IOWA.

**We Have It
And We'll Keep It!**

Because We've Earned It.

WHAT?

Why the reputation of being the cheapest Shoe Store in Lima.

HOW

HAVE WE

EARNED IT?

By Fair, Honest Dealing, by selling SHOES for 50 to 75 cents a pair less than our competitors ask for them, by looking after the interests of the

LABORING MAN!

And placing in his hands better goods for less money than he can find in any other store in the city.

HOW WILL

WE KEEP IT?

By pursuing the same methods in the future as in the past.

SQUARE DEALING.

GOOD GOODS

LOW PRICES.

KIND TREATMENT.

Thanking you kindly for your liberal patronage in the past, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same in the future. Come yourself and bring your friends to.

THE WAUGH SHOE STORE.

31 Public Square.

Phone 85.

LOCAL TIME CARD

Giving time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima. Corrected December 8, 1895.

P. M. W. & O. R. R.	
Mo. 1—Going East, daily	7:45 am
Mo. 2—Going West, daily	7:45 am
Mo. 3—Going East, daily	9:15 am
Mo. 4—Going West, daily	9:15 am
Mo. 5—Going East, daily	10:45 am
Mo. 6—Going West, daily	10:45 am
Mo. 7—Going East, daily	12:15 pm
Mo. 8—Going West, daily	12:15 pm
Mo. 9—Going East, daily	1:45 pm
Mo. 10—Going West, daily	1:45 pm
Mo. 11—Going East, daily	3:15 pm
Mo. 12—Going West, daily	3:15 pm
Mo. 13—Going East, daily	4:45 pm
Mo. 14—Going West, daily	4:45 pm
Mo. 15—Going East, daily	6:15 pm
Mo. 16—Going West, daily	6:15 pm

O. H. & D. R. R.	
Mo. 1—Going North, daily ex. Sunday	6:15 am
Mo. 2—Going South, daily ex. Sunday	6:15 am
Mo. 3—Going North, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 am
Mo. 4—Going South, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 am
Mo. 5—Going North, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 am
Mo. 6—Going South, daily ex. Sunday	9:15 am
Mo. 7—Going North, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 am
Mo. 8—Going South, daily ex. Sunday	10:45 am
Mo. 9—Going North, daily ex. Sunday	12:15 pm
Mo. 10—Going South, daily ex. Sunday	12:15 pm
Mo. 11—Going North, daily ex. Sunday	1:45 pm
Mo. 12—Going South, daily ex. Sunday	1:45 pm
Mo. 13—Going North, daily ex. Sunday	3:15 pm
Mo. 14—Going South, daily ex. Sunday	3:15 pm
Mo. 15—Going North, daily ex. Sunday	4:45 pm
Mo. 16—Going South, daily ex. Sunday	4:45 pm

L. E. & W. R. R.	
Mo. 1—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:20 am
Mo. 2—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	7:20 am
Mo. 3—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:50 am
Mo. 4—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	8:50 am
Mo. 5—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:20 am
Mo. 6—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	10:20 am
Mo. 7—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:50 am
Mo. 8—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	11:50 am
Mo. 9—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	1:20 pm
Mo. 10—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	1:20 pm
Mo. 11—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	2:50 pm
Mo. 12—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	2:50 pm
Mo. 13—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	4:20 pm
Mo. 14—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	4:20 pm
Mo. 15—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	5:50 pm
Mo. 16—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	5:50 pm

O. & R. R. R.	
Mo. 1—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 am
Mo. 2—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 am
Mo. 3—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 am
Mo. 4—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 am
Mo. 5—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 am
Mo. 6—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 am
Mo. 7—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 am
Mo. 8—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 am
Mo. 9—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	1:00 pm
Mo. 10—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	1:00 pm
Mo. 11—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	2:30 pm
Mo. 12—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	2:30 pm
Mo. 13—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	4:00 pm
Mo. 14—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	4:00 pm
Mo. 15—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	5:30 pm
Mo. 16—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	5:30 pm

OBIO SOUTHERN.	
Mo. 1—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 am
Mo. 2—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 am
Mo. 3—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 am
Mo. 4—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 am
Mo. 5—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 am
Mo. 6—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 am
Mo. 7—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 am
Mo. 8—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 am
Mo. 9—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	1:00 pm
Mo. 10—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	1:00 pm
Mo. 11—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	2:30 pm
Mo. 12—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	2:30 pm
Mo. 13—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	4:00 pm
Mo. 14—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	4:00 pm
Mo. 15—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	5:30 pm
Mo. 16—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	5:30 pm

LIMA NORTHERN.	
Mo. 1—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 am
Mo. 2—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 am
Mo. 3—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 am
Mo. 4—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	8:30 am
Mo. 5—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 am
Mo. 6—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	10:00 am
Mo. 7—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 am
Mo. 8—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	11:30 am
Mo. 9—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	1:00 pm
Mo. 10—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	1:00 pm
Mo. 11—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	2:30 pm
Mo. 12—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	2:30 pm
Mo. 13—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	4:00 pm
Mo. 14—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	4:00 pm
Mo. 15—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	5:30 pm
Mo. 16—Going West, daily ex. Sunday	5:30 pm

Dr. Doty at Lima, Hotel Burnet.	
One Day Only, Thursday, March 5	

Dr. Doty, the noted specialist, will	
be at Lima, Hotel Burnet, Thursday,	

March 5th, one day only. The doctor	
gives special attention to all	

forms of stomach, kidney and nervous	
troubles. Don't forget the date	

Call and see him. He diagnoses	
without questioning.	

IT IS A GO.

Lima to Have an Electric Road Leading Toward the South.

The Commissioners Grant Right of Way for an Electric Road Over the Wapakoneta Pike.—Will Be Completed by July, 1897.

It now seems certain that before one year from next July that the citizens of Lima and Wapakoneta and the persons living on the line between these two cities will see an electric line in active operation. Much work has already been put forth on the proposed line and especially on the southern end, between Sidney and Troy. Now the attention of the company has been directed to this end of the route.

The county commissioners have granted to the Lima and Piqua Electrical Railway company the right of way between Wapakoneta and Lima, over the Wapakoneta pike.

The petition which was presented and accepted is a lengthy and comprehensive one. The company guarantees to have the road in actual operation not later than July, 1897, or forfeit its right of way. The company is to construct and use its own bridges unless granted permission by the county commissioners to use the county bridges. The right of way is to be kept free from weeds and all other obnoxious matter. Cast iron pipes for drainage shall be placed wherever they are found necessary. Crossings over the tracks, used by the owners of private lands or by the public, shall be kept in good condition. It agrees to relieve the county from all responsibility of damages that might occur from their cars on their road. Guard rails and posts are to be placed in all necessary places.

After the petition was read Mr. Amstutz moved that the road should be located 16 feet from the center of the pike. This was lost by a strictly party vote, and the amendment of Mr. Jacobs, that the rails be placed 12 feet from the center of the pike, was carried, Jacobs and Osman voting yes, and Amstutz voting no.

Upon Mr. Amstutz's motion amendments were carried requiring the company to offer a bond of \$25,000 and that the bond be renewed every five years. An amendment was also added which will compel the company to place lights at all crossings and to keep them lighted on all nights. The petition as amended was voted upon and carried. Osman and Jacobs voted in the affirmative while Amstutz voted in the negative.

The company declared its intention to begin operation upon the construction of the road at once and says that in a short time a person will be able to go from here to Troy and Dayton over an electrical route.

NO CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE

Nominated at the Celina Convention Yesterday.

The Republican Congressional convention at Celina yesterday did not place in nomination any candidate for Congress to be defeated next November. Nor did they adopt any resolutions, but confined themselves to fighting between the Foraker and McKinley elements for delegates to the St. Louis convention. The Foraker people put up as clever a fight as they could, but were outclassed, and were defeated nearly two to one. The Lima contingent entertained the convention by calling the majority a "gang" who had sprung "rent and dried" tactics on the convention, forgetting for the moment that that was the policy by which they won in the county convention a week ago. When the matter of delegates was determined all interest subsided, and, although it was a Congressional convention, no candidate for Congress was nominated—no one being found who was willing to be sacrificed. The crown was tendered to D. C. Henderson, but, Caesar like, he thrust it aside. Statesman Eastman finally pulled the convention out of the quagmire by suggesting that the nomination of a congressional candidate be deferred until some future time.

Poisons engendered by food fermenting in a dyspeptic stomach are the direct cause of rheumatism, gout, hrouchitis, liver and kidney complaints, asthma, pneumonia and many nervous ailments.

These results are prevented by the use of the Shaker Digestive Cordial, a remedy discovered and prepared by the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, N. Y. It is in itself a food and has power to digest other food taken with it. Thus it rests the diseased stomach and finally masters the worst cases of dyspepsia. It acts promptly and fresh strength and increase of weight soon follows. The first dose, taken immediately after eating, abates the pain and distress so dreaded by dyspeptics. Trial bottles—enough to prove its merit—10 cents.

LANOL is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Supper at Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

There will be a supper given by the Ladies' Auxiliary at the assembly room of the Y. M. C. A. building, Wednesday, March 4th, from 5 to 7 p. m. Business people are especially invited.

Columbia shoe store open every evening from 6 to 8 to accommodate you.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

A PITTSBURGH ORDER.

Considerable interest exists, this morning, among the section men employed by the Pittsburgh road, over a general order which has just been issued by the Pittsburgh road. The blank statement which was sent to each foreman along the line, when filled out, will state the time and place of birth, where he was educated, how long he attended school, by what roads they have been employed, how long they have railroaded and how long they have been connected with the Pittsburgh road. This seems to be a new departure in railroading and seems to be a conundrum to the railroad employees.

NOTES.

Switchman Dixon, of the L. E. & W., is on the sick list.

Barney Trombla is again in charge of the L. E. & W. night yards.

Engineer Helm, of the C. & E., has resumed his engine on the Marion local.

Conductor Chas. Jeffries, of the L. E. & W., has reported for work again.

Conductor Frank Strohl and his brakemen, Wickham and Smith, of the L. E. & W., are laying off a trip.

Conductor J. P. Jackson, of the L. E. & W., is laying off and extra conductor Tom Davis is running his car.

Lewis Mellon, of Indianapolis, has accepted a position as night yard clerk at the L. E. & W., vice Charley Kellar, resigned.

Grant Hamilton has resigned his position in the O. H. & D. yards and accepted a position as a switchman in the L. E. & W. night yards.

CHILD INJURED

By Falling Down a Basement Stairway at the Napier Block.

Mary, the little daughter of J. S. Spurling, operator for the O. H. & D. at the O. & E. junction, was injured yesterday afternoon by falling down a stairway leading to the basement below H. C. Napier's feed store, on east Kibby street.

The stairway leads down from the pavement, and the child, who was playing with some of her schoolmates, stepped backward into the opening and fell down the entire flight.

She was taken to her home on south Tanner street, suffering from severe bruises, but fortunately no bones were broken and she will be able to return to school in a few days.

HAPPY LEAP YEAR PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stoll, of Shawnee Township, Surprised.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 29th, a few of the many friends and neighbors of Mr. John Stoll and family, who reside in Shawnee township seven miles southwest of Lima, gathered in upon them with well-filled baskets and took them wholly by surprise.

At 10 o'clock the ladies served a splendid and delicious supper, consisting of oysters, chicken, cake, fruits of all kinds, etc., which satisfied all present. After supper a very pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent by all until a late hour.

Those who participated in the happy affair were: Wm. Burtchlin and wife and family, John P. McClure and wife, Harman Zuber and wife and family, of Shawnee township; Mrs. Jacob Burtchlin and Mrs. Isaac Baber, of Amanda township; W. F. Burtchlin and wife and daughter, of Logan township; James McClure and wife and family, William McClure and wife and family, of Hume; Will Hager and wife, of Kosuth; Mrs. Hennon Mereshan, Mrs. Carrie King and daughters Lela and Marguerite, and Miss Pearl Kirkpatrick, of Lima; Misses Stella McClure and Annie Burtchlin, C. W. Coon, J. J. Burtchlin, A. J. Burtchlin, J. P. Zuber and G. W. Zuber, of Shawnee township; B. E. McClure, of Lima; M. A. Lyle, Chas. Loyer and S. Neff, of Logan township, and A. J. Baber, of Amanda township.

Mr. John Stoll is a highly esteemed and respected farmer who for the past three years has been a resident of Shawnee township, and has gained a host of friends who regret to see him leave the community.

Mr. Stoll and family are making preparations to remove to a farm two miles east of Waynesfield, Auglaize county, in the near future, and the friends who surprised them in such a pleasant manner Saturday evening met to bid them good bye and wish them happiness and success in their new home. May they all live long and enjoy many more leap year parties.

Board of Trade.

An important meeting of the Lima Board of Trade will be held in O'Connor & Son's office on Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. A matter of important interest to Lima is to be discussed.

WILBUR FISK, President.

Notice.

All parties indebted to Ed. Wise will call at bank of Goldsmith & Kibb and settle said claims.

GUS KALB, Assignee.

Spring Styles!

Artistic Footwear

—AT THE—

COLUMBIA : SHOE : STORE.

The new Stiletto Last, the new Ladies' Shoe, AAA to E, lace and button, opening price \$3.50. Ask to see this Shoe.

A handsome Spring Century Ladies' Shoe, AA to E, light flexible sole—a starter, \$3.

All the new toes, Ladies' Boots and Oxfords.

A beauty in Ladies' \$2.00 Shoe. More style, better grade than last season's \$2.50 Shoe.

Gents' New Tans, New Colors, New Toes.

COLUMBIA PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT!

See the New Styles in Our Windows.

THE COLUMBIA.

The Leading Shoe House, Lima, O.

INVESTMENTS IN CRIPPLE CREEK MINES!

Offer the Possibilities of the Wealth of the Rothschilds.

THE stories told of the fortunes acquired rival the tales of Alladin's Lamp. One man proposes to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of his mine, "The Independence," by taking out a million in one day, July 4, 1896. Thousands of dollars are being sent from this community by mail, express, bank drafts and otherwise in answer to advertisements of mining stock sharks, who are utterly irresponsible, and have no other object than to obtain the victims' money. A representative of the

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT BANK

Has recently visited the mining region, and is convinced that the opportunity exists for handsome returns on the investment of a very little money, if placed in the hands of men who will expend it in the development of the properties. THIS BANK DOES NOT buy, sell, or deal in, at any time or under any circumstances, marginal stocks, or those that are dependent on a broker's market for their value. Mining stocks, where the properties are worked to obtain the valuable mineral, are as legitimate investments as is the ownership of an interest in an oil well, with the difference in their favor that the product is not dependent for its value on the law of supply or demand, but is at once the recognized money of the world.

It Has Been Stored for Thousands of Years

In the mountain safety deposit vaults, now requiring only the ingenuity of man to delve down and obtain it. We have arranged with as good men as there are in Colorado to place some of the stock of mines, in which they are interested, in the East. They are men who have not the means to work their own properties, and are glad to honestly divide any profit that may be made, with parties furnishing the money to develop the claims. The names include JUDGES and CLEKKS of the Supreme Court of Colorado; FRED HERBOWER, teller of the First National Bank of Cripple Creek; JOHN B. COOKE, formerly pastor of the Baptist church, of Lima; JOHN RILEY, HARRY SANFORD, OSCAR NOISE and DR. C. N. POTTS; all well known to the people here. The properties represented are in the developed gold field, are neither wild cat or experimental, but are DOWN to the ORE. It takes brain, machinery and money to develop deeper. We offer these investments at the uniform price of

Fifteen Dollars for One Thousand Shares of One Dollar Each

In Companies Incorporated at One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. One fifteen-hundredth part of a million and a half for Fifteen Dollars.

We neither recommend, guarantee or assume any responsibility, except that of placing the money in the hands of men who will honestly and judiciously expend it for a profit or loss; neither have we any inside information or special tips to impart.

YOUR MONEY AND NAME WILL BRING YOU A CERTIFICATE.

THE COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT BANK.

206 208 West High Street, Lima, Ohio.

ITS TRAGIC SEQUEL.

A STORY OF THE POKER PLAYING DAYS IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Game on the Banks of Memphis That Resulted in a Duel and the Death of Two Players—A Colored "Boy" Was Slain in the Play, but Disappeared.

"Talking about this fascinating game of poker, for instance," remarked a gentleman with whom a Tennessee man was conversing in the rooms of the Grand hotel the other night, "the first game of poker I ever witnessed had a sequel so tragic that it is invariably recalled to me every time I see a card."

"The affair occurred shortly before the war. My father, who was a very heavy producer of the daisy staple, cotton, and whose interests were almost destroyed by a certain proclamation which proved eminently disastrous to owners of southern plantations, took me with him on a trip which he made from New Orleans to St. Louis. Our steamer, the Belle of Memphis, was crowded with passengers, nearly all of whom were male. We left New Orleans about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and 15 minutes later there were four or five poker games in operation. Nearly every body gambled on those days."

"Among the passengers on the trip were two business men from the Crescent City who were bitter enemies, but whom perverse chance had seated at the same table."

"One of them had with him a tall, athletic, fine looking negro, who acted as his body servant, and was never very far from his master's side. The 'boy' remained in the cabin and watched the play."

"Toward evening some of the players, after losing all their funds, had begun staking the cotton and other produce they had on board for the St. Louis market. Up on deck the roughest were 'showing craps' by the smoky glare of pine knots that cast weird shadows on the surging stream. Morning came and found the two merchants still playing. The big negro had made one or two attempts to speak to his master during the progress of the game, and had been ordered out of the cabin. As he came out on deck my father addressed him."

"You seem to be greatly interested in the game, boy," said he.

"I be, massa," was the reply. "I've done stakes on 'do man an' de kummal don't win 'I've been an' de niggar, enah. I've mighty interested in dat game for some time."

"Mr. Brooks was, and I saw the colored throw down his cards and turn the negro over to his opponent, rising dead broke."

"He went on deck, and people watched him to see if he would shoot himself or jump into the river, but he showed no signs of doing either."

"After awhile Brooks came out with a companion and began to walk up and down the deck, laughing and joking. As they passed by where Colonel Wallace was sitting he stood up, and addressing Brooks said violently:

"You're a scoundrel and cheat!"

"Brooks seized a chair and was about to strike at the speaker, but his friend clutched his arm and prevented any violence for the time being, but as the Belle was now nearing Natchez it was quickly arranged that the time the boat remained at the wharf should be utilized in squaring accounts between the parties. The thing was quite common, and many a party of four or five that left the boats for an hour was one or two short when it returned."

"It was a glorious night. The moon was full, and shed a clear light over the scene."

"Natchez was all a-rush when we reached the wharf. It was one of the busiest of the river towns at that time, but its dissipated hotels and tumble down houses make it look like a mere ghost of its former prosperity."

"When we left the steamer deck moved up the wharf, several citizens followed us, as they knew that a duel was about to be fought."

"Brooks' new property, the negro, accompanied the party, and the winner lost no opportunity of making the unfortunate 'boy' understand that he had changed masters."

"Under the bluff from which the town takes its name of Natchez-under-the-Hill, the party halted, 15 paces were counted off, the colonel and Brooks faced each other, pistols in hand."

"Ready! One—two—three!"

"The last word was lost in the report of Brooks' weapon. He had fired without waiting for the word to be completed."

"The colonel's pistol, still loaded, fell from his hand. He staggered, pressed his hand to his side and fell backward."

"The negro ran to his side, raised his head and yelled it on his arm."

"The colonel was unconscious, gave no sign of recognition and never spoke. After a moment or two the negro said:

"'He's dead.'"

"Drop him and come along with me," Brooks cried brutally, and he started to return to the boat."

"The negro laid his hand master's head softly down, rose to his feet, and after picking up the colonel's, undischarged pistol hurried after his new master. Almost instantly came the report of a pistol, and the party hurried forward and found Brooks lying upon the ground and the negro nowhere to be seen. Brooks was dying when they reached him, having been shot through the back of the head, and he could not tell who it was that had done the deed, but some of those in the crowd were heard to remark that the colonel's 'boy' was a 'mighty valuable nigger, all that a white man has.'"

"The bodies of the colonel and his opponent were left at Natchez, and in 10 months after the Belle of Memphis had left the wharf half a dozen games of poker were in full blast. It is a game I never will forget to play."—Cincinnati Tribune.

THE GREAT EMERGENCY MAN.

The Peculiar Status of the Vice President of the United States.

The vice presidency is essentially an office of the type. No other office under the government has such lofty possibilities for its occupant, while at the same time being so utterly bereft of influence either to wield patronage or to affect legislation.

The vice presidency requires a man fitted to fill the highest office under the government, one whose broad information will make him equal to coping with any national question that might come before congress, and whose information and position among men would qualify him to preside over the conservative branch of congress. He is an emergency man. Should death remove the president, it is he who is called upon to occupy the White House. Should there be a tie in the vote of the senate, he then has the deciding vote; but, except in this emergency, he is without influence to affect legislation. While the speaker of the house of representatives assigns all the representatives to places on committees, and in that way virtually determines what legislation shall be enacted, the vice president, not being a member of the senate, has nothing to do with the formation of committees, and is not even admitted to the councils of his party, in which, if that party has a majority, committee assignments are determined and the policy of the party is mapped out.

The patronage of the vice president consists in the appointment of a secretary, a messenger, a telegraph operator and a telegrapher's page. That is all. The presiding officer of the senate occupies a handsome room, occupied on the senate lobby, and he is accorded all the respect which goes with his high office, the chief function of which is to preside over the deliberations of the United States senate.

Because of the peculiar character of the duties of the vice president, the daily routine of his life is very different from that of a United States senator. His social life in Washington is just what he chooses to make it. His invitations would not be disregarded by anyone in official or social life here, but whether he entertain much or little is a matter purely within his own pleasure. While certain social functions are a part of the official duties of the president, the vice president is free to entertain or not, as he sees fit.

The duties of the vice president do not require him to burn any midnight oil in the consideration of public questions. He has ample opportunity to keep himself informed on all matters that come before congress by being a good listener, and he has no occasion to prepare any speech for delivery in the senate. He is relieved from all committee work of course, and even the task of presiding over the senate is rendered an easy one because of the fact that that body is a very docile one to govern and is not fraught with the perplexing parliamentary problems that are constantly occurring in the house of representatives. The fact that the senate is so largely run by "courtesy" makes it an easy body to preside over.

Perhaps no man connected with the United States senate is so apt to be bored as is the vice president. Without power to influence legislation, his office being such that even any suggestion from him would be apt to be regarded as an unwarranted interference, he is yet obliged to attend the sessions of the senate daily, and to recognize this or that one who happens to have a bill to present or a suggestion to make.

From 12 until 2 o'clock is known in the senate as "the morning hour," and during that time all the business of introducing bills, making reports from committees presenting petitions and memorials, etc., is done. The vice president is seldom absent from the chair during the "morning hour," but when that expires the "regular business" is taken up, which practically means a continuation of speaking on the pending bill. Then the vice president has an opportunity to leave the senate, which he does if there is not in prospect some very interesting debate which he wishes to hear. He seeks his private office, where he frequently holds a reception, for his friends know the hour when he is at leisure and can see them. He generally is on hand when the senate adjourns, and then he has nothing in the nature of official duties to occupy his attention until the day on which the senate is next to meet.—Washington Star.

He Was Entitled to a Suit.

A story is told down east of a comical old fellow who was elected to the legislature a decade or more ago. He had never before gone farther away from home than Bangor, and so the capital city was a perfect terra incognita to him. Arriving there, he rather excitedly inquired of the station loungers where the statehouse was, and for a joke was told to "go over Kennebec bridge, and turn to the right at the top of the hill," and he'd know the big building when he came to it. This of course brought him after a long walk to the imposing front entrance of the insane hospital. Here he doped lazily till some one opened the door and asked what was wanted. "I suppose I'm entitled to a seat in here somewhere," he said, and it was a full half hour before they got matters straightened out so as to be satisfied that he wasn't a really, truly, crazy man.—Lexington Journal.

Black Snow In Serbia.

Belgrade, Serbia, and vicinity were treated to a real meteorological phenomenon on the night of the 9th ult. in the shape of a "black snow." In ancient times such occurrences would have been thought to be a presage of a visitation of the plague or some other calamity. Nowadays it is known to be due to a species of fungus spore which is caught up by the wind and carried across a wide expanse of country before being finally deposited along with snow or rain.—St. Louis Republic.

STORIES OF THE DAY.

Remarkable Weather Phenomena Explaining These Days.

A curious phenomenon occurred at Hartford the other night, resulting from a high wind and a slight fall of moist snow on an icy surface. The wind caught the snow and rolled it up into thousands of snowballs. Hundreds of balls were whirled up and sent rolling along, gathering snow at each turn and each leaving its marked trail behind. The wide slope of land surrounding Trinity College was one field of rolling snowballs. Dr. Samuel Hunt thus describes the phenomenon:

"The rotary wind blew catches the snow and rolls it up like a moff in cylindrical form. Most that I saw were about eight inches wide and eight inches in diameter, hollowed at the two ends. They are in effect isosceles triangles of snow rolled up on the vertex."

The same phenomenon occurred about 13 years ago. Some of the wind made snowballs were as large as half barrels.

Chicago was visited by a most singular meteorological phenomenon on a few nights since. Black snow, yellow snow and brown snow fell in blinding clouds over the entire city, and reports from suburban towns brought the news that the varicolored storm was not an exclusive Chicago production.

The chief of the weather bureau at Washington says:

"The black snow that has lately fallen in Chicago and the northwest is similar to the great fall of January, 1895, the nature of which was thoroughly investigated by the weather bureau at that time. Notwithstanding the theoretical suggestion that the black deposit on last January might have come from beyond the earth and might be meteoric or cometic, or might even be the volcanic dust from Alaska or Japan, careful investigation showed that it was due to none of these causes."

"On the contrary, microscopic examination proved that the black deposit contained about 4 per cent of the most delicate organic structures (such as filaments and spores) and about 96 per cent of the finest possible inorganic matter, such as makes up the ordinary fine silt and clay soils. All this fine material is easily caught up by the dry winds whenever they exceed 20 miles per hour and is carried to great distances before it settles on the ground. It is easily brought down in large quantities by snow or rain, but is largely perceived by the ordinary observer where there is a clean surface of snow for it to fall upon. Large portions of country from Nebraska southward to the Gulf are covered by this fine soil, whose depth sometimes is 100 feet. A gale of wind has been known to carry away six inches of the surface soil from a freshly cultivated field and spread it over the land 100 miles away. The blackness is due to the fineness of the silt and not to any magnetic iron."—New York Sun.

Dark snow fell in many localities in Indiana recently. It varied in color from brown to jet black.

A remarkable atmospheric phenomenon occurred early the other morning over the ocean near Cape May. The frosty air there was filled for some 20 feet deep with ice crystals, the frozen evaporation of the warmer water of the sea. All the icy, waxy characteristics of drifting snow were present. On this bank the shipping of the offing seemed to glide in and out of the bay like figures on a miniature stage.

The sun had ascended some 30 degrees above the horizon before the novel sight disappeared by the melting of this attenuated snow bank. Scarcely more such occurrences in the Gulf stream, where the warm water of the ocean is evaporated and frozen near its surface on frosty mornings when the air is still.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A remarkable phenomenon was witnessed at Chicago the other night for which the United States signal service can offer no solution or reason. It was a dust storm which prevailed until far in the night in the midst of a snowstorm. Everything touched was besmeared with a dark brown substance, which was clearly dirt of some sort, but just what no one was able to say.

This dust storm began about 20 minutes to 7 o'clock and was at first rather violent, the wind being strong, but after an hour or so subsided somewhat. Reports from southern Wisconsin, eastern Iowa and western Indiana show that the storm also prevailed there.

In some of the places where the storm prevailed the brown dust covered the snow to the depth of an eighth of an inch.—New York Herald.

The last few days, whenever snow has fallen in Salt Lake City, a white sediment has been left wherever the snow touched. There has been much speculation as to the actual cause; the local scientists have been and are now divided upon that point. There are those who insist that the sediment was taken up from the boom of Great Salt Lake. There are others who believe the deposit is sulphate of soda, which is thrown up on the shores of Great Salt Lake during the winter by the action of the cold weather on the briny waters. Be that as it may, the houses facing north, the street car windows and every piece of glass exposed has become incrustated. Pedestrians who happened to be out in the storm did not notice anything out of the way until their clothing dried, when it was discerned that the apparel was liberally sprinkled with what appeared to be salt. The deposit is of a saline nature. That was discovered by the application of the tongue.

It is a phenomenon that frequently occurs in Salt Lake City, and especially during the winter season, but a good deal of work was necessary to remove the stains left on the windows. There has not been a snowstorm within the last ten days when the deposit of the sediment has not occurred. The savants are still guessing.—Chicago Chronicle.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN.

THE POTATO SCAB.

Its Cause and the Remedy Told in a Rhode Island Station Bulletin.

The chief cause of the scab in potatoes is the bacteroid fungus discovered by Thaxter—at least that is what the scientists tell us. Therefore, when the germs of the disease upon the seed tubers are destroyed, the liability to scab on the new crop is materially reduced. The usual plan is to soak the cut tubers 15 to 30 hours in a solution of 3 to 2½ ounces of corrosive sublimate to 15 gallons of water, but even after this is most carefully done scab will appear on the tubers grown in certain soils and at stable manure.

At the Rhode Island station, when the subject of scab has received earnest attention, results make it appear that there, as well as elsewhere, the proportion of scab is two or three times as large when barnyard manure is used as on high grade commercial fertilizers. Wheeler and Tucker maintain that upon acid soil the potato scab fungus is promoted by the presence of air slaked lime, wood ashes (which, like air slaked lime, consist largely of carbonate of lime), soda ash (soda carbonate) and double carbonates of potash and magnesia, as well as barnyard manure.

Upon the acid soil of Rhode Island practical manure from scab has been sown upon three successive crops when none of the substances just named has been used, but when these articles were used the potato scab fungus was promoted by the presence of air slaked lime, wood ashes (which, like air slaked lime, consist largely of carbonate of lime), soda ash (soda carbonate) and double carbonates of potash and magnesia, as well as barnyard manure.

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George Appleton tells in The Farm Journal that when the production of honey is not a side industry, but the only one, the double hive has taken the place of the single one. The more workers there are in any industry the greater will be the product if the workers have sufficient food to eat. He says:

A small colony requires as much attention as, in fact, probably more than, a large colony. Therefore, when the season is fairly begun and the strength of each colony is determined, it is better to have five strong colonies than 25 weak ones. Give each colony a double hive—that is, a hive with as much room in the surplus chamber as in the brood chamber. If this is done and the double hive kept recruited to its maximum capacity, then there is no question as to the profit in keeping bees, provided of course that the season is an average one and that there is honey in the fields that may be collected. There is no reason why a colony should not contain 50,000 or 75,000 bees, and they must be as numerous in order to insure success, not a few pounds of extracted honey to a colony.

Mixing Clover and Timothy Seed.

Almost all farmers seed with a mixture of clover and timothy. But it is much better to sow each of these seeds separately than to mix before sowing. Timothy is lighter and bulkier in proportion to its weight. Its seed cannot be thrown as far with the seeder or by hand as can the compact clover seed. The latter with the seeder can reach 10½ feet on each side when clover seed is sown, with timothy seed not more than 9 feet on each side, and it is better not to rely on more than 7½ feet, or 15 feet in all. When the seed is mixed, it leaves a blank space of 8 feet where no timothy seed falls, or else a strip of 8 feet wide where the clover seed has had a double seeding. Either of these makes the field look badly. An even growth, both of clover and grass, helps to keep the weeds down, and it also makes the land richer for future crops.—American Cultivator.

The New York Plum Scale.

The New York plum scale is the one subject for consideration in a bulletin from the New York station. It seems that the little lady bugs are its natural enemies; therefore protect them. Professor Hingelband advises spraying infested trees once after the leaves fall in autumn, and at least twice in the spring before the buds open. "Use kerosene emulsion diluted four times, and the application cannot be done too thoroughly. Each little scale must be hit."

A Good Practice.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Horticultural society Professor Tracy recommended as a good practice the method of a certain squash grower, who when he gives the last cultivation in July sows red clover. This starts with the first rain and gets a good growth before winter. It is turned under in the spring to the advantage of the succeeding crop.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

Prevented by the Bluestone Remedies and the Hot Water Treatment.

The bluestone remedies and the hot water treatment contain the essential principles used by all those who have succeeded fully treated wheat for smut. So, as learned at the Minnesota station, no one questions the effectiveness of the remedies or the profit of treating seed wheat. The bluestone sprinkling method is the handiest and cheapest of all, and is nearly as good as any. The bluestone dipping method is an old and tried remedy, killed the smut and is only slightly more expensive than the sprinkling method. Bluestone has a slightly injurious effect in retarding the germination of the grain, and the dipping method, as ordinarily carried out by farmers, has a worse effect than the sprinkling method. The hot water treatment is the best in effect on the quality of the seeds and crop, and it destroys the smut, but under ordinary farm conditions it is somewhat difficult to carry out, as the wheat must be carefully dried, a rather difficult task in cold spring weather.

The bluestone sprinkling method is the simplest and cheapest remedy, and is recommended in the bulletin under consideration. Here is the formula: Dissolve a pound of bluestone (copper sulphate) in 3 gallons of water. Spread out 10 bushels of wheat on a tight floor in barn or house or in a tight wagon box and sprinkle on the solution. With scoop shovel turn the grain several times during the sprinkling till every kernel is thoroughly wetted. In case of badly infested seed wheat it should be first thoroughly cleaned, using a strong blast to remove all grains of chaff and the 3 gallons of the solution should be applied to only 7 bushels of wheat instead of 10. In three hours the wheat will be ready for the sower, and as the bluestone somewhat injures the seed, it should not be prepared long before it is sown. A good plan is to prepare in the evening the seed to be used the next day.

As the seed is somewhat wet when a few quarts more per acre should be sown than of dry wheat. The bluestone solution can be made by the barrel, using one to get the right proportions of bluestone and water, and then it can be measured out one ten quart pailful to seven or eight bushels of wheat. The wheat should be turned four or five times within an hour after sprinkling. The hot water treatment and the bluestone dipping method are too well known to require description.

Composting Your Material.

Much of the objection to composting manure comes from the fact that in most cases it is the repository of a great deal of trash that has originally very little manurial value. The straw of grain is a large constituent of most compost heaps. The excrement that is mostly free from straw is deemed rich enough to be drawn on the land without composting. Yet in most cases the pure excrement can be composted very slightly with more profit than the other. In fact, much coarse straw, slightly stained with manure, is too poor to pay for hauling unless some richer material is added to it. The compost heap is generally deficient in mineral fertility. If potash and phosphate were added to the manure pile and then composted, both would be in much better condition for plant use than they will be if applied without the manure. Some of the manure which is largely nitrogenous is needed in every compost heap. Nitrogen is the most effective manure known, and nitrate of soda put in the manure heap will make it not only rich and greatly add to the effectiveness of the fertilizers.—American Cultivator.

Phosphate For Potatoes.

Potash rather than phosphate would seem to be indicated as a fertilizer by analysis of the crop. Yet many farmers have been very successful applying a little phosphate in each hill, not only increasing the yield, but growing potatoes free from scab. On heavy soil the application of superphosphate may make more potash available. It always contains an excess of sulphuric acid which acts on the soil and its potash for use. This cause sulphuric acid and probably destroys some of the fungus which causes the scab. But the general use of phosphate used as a weak dilution for the seed is more effective in preventing scab than any other application. The phosphate will need to be liberally supplemented with potash for potato crops grown on sandy soil, and some of the potash should always be used on heavy soils, as what they contain is often not in available form to be used as plant food.—American Cultivator.

How to Use a Grasscut Saw.

A writer who assumes to know gives these directions in The American Agriculturist: Hold the saw in position square across the log, the center of the saw directly over the center of the log. Stand so that you face the line of the cut with the handle directly opposite the center of your body. Keep as close and let the saw freely miss your body and clothing. Get the stroke with your arms and the handle and turn of your body. Hold the handle loosely in both hands, with the outside hand below. Pull the saw straight through the cut both laterally and perpendicularly. Practice so you can change sides and draw either right or left handed. With a little practice this can be done more rapidly and easier.

Injury From Feeding Potatoes.

American Cultivator reports that some injury to stock has occurred in western New York from overfeeding it with cheap potatoes. "Lawns potatoes are their feeding value in any quantity is still lower. If given too large doses, the animals will soon and lose their health. Potatoes should never be fed without both hay and some grain or meal to add to their nutritive value. A horse, quantity, say two or three quarts daily, and sprinkled with meal, will be greedily eaten and will greatly benefit all kinds of stock."

Cuticura THE GREAT SKIN CURE

Works wonders in curing torturing, disfiguring diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, and especially baby humours.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. British Disp. Co., New York & San Francisco. H. W. Allen & Co., London. J. C. F. H. & Co., Paris. H. W. Allen & Co., London. J. C. F. H. & Co., Paris.

Bits for Dyspeptics.

We have longed more for a tonic to stand buckwheat cakes than we ever longed to be rich.

A Western man bets that he can eat four large steaks in four minutes. He's waiting for some one to put up the stakes.—Yonkers Statesman.

Marie—It says here they're very particular in England about who goes down first to dinner.

Silas—Don't they have enough for everybody?—Puck.

"Tough person, this," observed the cannibal at the head of the table.

The cannibal immediately at his left nodded.

"Now you speak of it," he rejoined, "I plainly detect a depraved taste!"

If You Have a Sick Child This Surely a Message of Hope.

This is the best of news for parents of weakly or sickly children. It is a fact that our people have heretofore not had the same opportunity for having their children who suffer from chronic or lingering complaints treated and cured by eminent specialists in children's diseases as do the residents of the great cities where such skilled physicians reside. In other words our people have been debarred from seeking a cure for their children by the great physicians, owing to the cost of travel to the large city and the high fees charged by such physicians.

Here, therefore, is a chance for the cure of the children of our community which should not be lost. Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th St., New York City, who is beyond doubt the most successful specialist in curing diseases of children, offers to give free consultation by mail in all cases of children's complaints. Parents have the privilege of consulting Dr. Greene by letter, describing their children's diseases and he will, after carefully considering the symptoms, write a letter fully explaining the trouble, telling everything about their complaint so plainly that you will understand exactly what will cure your children. He will also give his advice, founded upon his vast experience and wonderful success in treating such cases, as to just what to do to effect a cure. All this will cost you nothing, and you can thus have consultation with the best-known physician and acknowledged most successful specialist in the world without leaving home and at no expense whatever. The doctor is the discoverer of that great remedy of medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura Band, and he has discovered many other most valuable remedies. Write to him now as to your child, for this is a chance of cure which you may never have again.

It Was Weighty.

"I hear that you have stopped cutting up Miss Roxey," said one Pittsburg young man to another. "Yes; the old man kicked about it," was the reply. "I wouldn't mind that," "but you don't know the weight of his foot."

The Baby's Colic Cure.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O.—"Our little boy when three weeks old was troubled with severe attacks of colic. Our druggist recommended Dr. Hark's Colic Cure. We used it until baby was eight months old. The effect from the start was magical, giving instant relief and no ill effects. I recommend it with pleasure to every mother in the land. Mrs. C. W. Cramer." Dr. Hark's Remedies for children sold by all druggists for 25c.

A Remarkable Cure.

Mrs. H. B. Adams, 1609 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, says: "I had a scrofulous taint of the blood from childhood, which, however, remained dormant. An ulcer began on the side of the nose, having all the appearances of a most malignant cancer. The agony of mind I suffered cannot be described as I contemplated the progress of such a malignant disease. Finally I was induced to try Foley's Sarsaparilla. It appeared to neutralize the poison in the blood, the growth of the ulcer ceased. The diseased tissues in the bottom and edges of the sore seemed to loosen and the natural flesh to take its place. No part of the disease remained." H. F. Northkamp, northeast corner Main & North streets.

Dr. W. B. Van Nole

has moved into the Cincinnati block. Hours, 11 to 12 and 1 to 4. wks sem w 11

WONDERFUL

Isn't it wonderful when you think
How the creeping grasses grow
Right in the valley of a creek
In the valley of a creek
A gentle breeze from the west
Can blow the dust that has
Settled on the flowers and plants
Working till drowsy shadows fall
Can make a blade of grass

Isn't it wonderful when you think
How a little seed when
Out of the earth new life will drink
And can fully upward creep
And we say, is a thing to think
The germ of a flower or seed
But all the world is working
With all the life that growth could bring
Seeds are all the seed.

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BOUGHT AND SELL DRUG CLEVER

A Nervous and Worn Woman
The woman with the distended
stomach and the swollen
feet, who had been
suffering from the
effects of the
drugs she had
taken, was
brought to the
attention of the
doctor.

The doctor, who was
a man of great
experience, and
who had seen
many cases of
this kind, was
at once struck
by the symptoms
of the woman.

He at once
prescribed for
her a course of
treatment, and
in a few days
she was able to
leave the hospital.

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THE SWEET PEA

Oh, what has been born in the night,
To look with the light of the sun
She is the sweet pea, the sweet pea,
For something new and old.

Not a word of the sweet pea,
Nor a word of the sweet pea,
But a word of the sweet pea,
For something new and old.

A DISCOVERY.

"I did not know that the
sweet pea was so
common, and I did
not know that it was
so beautiful."

Polishing her glasses, grandma
said, "They were associated in my
mind with a youthful escape of
mine that caused me so much
distress of mind that for a long time I
could not bear to look upon a
diamond if I could help it, for as sure
as I did I experienced all the feeling
of deathly faintness which overcame
me when I made the startling
discovery that I had lost my stepmother's
jewels."

Here grandma put on her glasses
and resumed her work, as if that
was the end of the matter. But the
glamor which followed this move on
her part soon convinced her that our
newly awakened interest was not to
be so easily allayed, and her work
resumed until we had heard the story
of her escape.

Well, you know, said grandma,
"I was quite young when my mother
died, and my stepmother was a
woman of very good family and con-
siderable wealth. I was the only
child, and I for some time had
been a favorite with her. But she
looked forward to Mother's death
very indulgent to me, and not one
of the best of buds who were to
come out at the same time had a
hand-loom or more costly outfit
than the one which was ordered for me."

But I did not have a single ornament
given me for the event. Most
of my belongings had been
more fortunate than myself in that
respect. Some of the girls of great
wealth had been given a great
many things, and some of the girls
who were not so rich had been
given a great many things.

My stepmother had a great
many things, and some of the girls
who were not so rich had been
given a great many things. I was
the only child, and I for some
time had been a favorite with her.

Under the circumstances I
ventured to ask my mother for a
few things, and she was very
prompt and decided in her
refusal. It was needless to say
I did not like her. I could not
understand why she should refuse
to give me the things I wanted.

I pointed my tale of woe into the
sympathetic ears of my closest
friend, Dilly Smith—Dilly Down
Dilly, as we girls called her. She
was not a bit like a doll, and
was a very sturdy and healthy
girl, and when she was told
the story of my misfortune, she
was very kind to me.

Went to your father and told
the story, and Dilly
But I shook my head. I knew
better than to appeal to him.

Do you know where they are
kept? she next inquired, and I
told her that I did not know.

Help yourself, said Dilly. She
will never know it, and even if
she should hear of it, she will
overlook it, or you can do penance
diamonds are your duty, and
it is my duty to help you
to get them.

where I found the diamonds I
found them. I did not know
that they were there, and I
did not know that they were
so beautiful.

But as I did not know the
second time, I did not know
the first time, and I did not
know the second time.

Now I have had to wear a
diamond ring, and I have
had to wear a diamond ring,
and I have had to wear a
diamond ring.

My mother was a very
kind woman, and she was
very kind to me, and she
was very kind to me.

But I did not have a single
ornament given me for the
event. Most of my belongings
had been more fortunate than
myself in that respect.

My stepmother had a great
many things, and some of the
girls who were not so rich
had been given a great many
things.

Under the circumstances I
ventured to ask my mother for
a few things, and she was very
prompt and decided in her
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I pointed my tale of woe into
the sympathetic ears of my
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Dilly Down Dilly, as we girls
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penance diamonds are your
duty, and it is my duty to
help you to get them.

My mother was a very kind
woman, and she was very
kind to me, and she was very
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AMBITION WOMEN

MALE HEROES OF MEN.

She Will Brave Anything for the
Man She Loves.

(SEE PAGE 10 FOR THE LAST PART.)

When an ambitious woman loves a
man she will brave anything for him.
She will brave anything for him.
She will brave anything for him.
She will brave anything for him.

Women who rely more upon their own
natural common sense, rather than
the theories of their physicians, write to
Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and are
soon restored to health.

Here is a living example. "Four
months ago I was unable to
stand on my feet. I had
fainting, nervousness, and
inflammation of the bladder,
the backache, and bearing-
down pains were dreadful. My
physician could give me no relief. A
friend said, try Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound. Well, I did. Oh,
if every suffering woman would do the
same, they would be cured absolutely
and entirely, as I am!" Mrs. W. M. MOORE, 20
Seymour St., Pittsfield, Mass.

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